But I have seen the ruling prises to be much higher than the minimum support price or the procurement price; they have ruled much higher. So far they have not come down. We have this Commission now and, as I told this House the other day, there was only one farmers' representative on this Commission. I have now decided—and I am very glad that the Cabinet has also approved of this proposal — that there shall be three farmers' representatives, again three experts, and, besides these people, there will be a Chairman and he will not be an official, but he will be an eminent agronomist. Mr. Verma, I think you asked me about this the other day. Now there will be a good number. We were short of membership since the last two years and we had to make this recommendation and we had to make these additions. When the Commission comes into being next week or within ten days, we will have some relief because more experience and expertise will be flow-ingin. Thank you very much.

THE COTTON, COPRA AND VEGETABLE OILS CESS (ABOLITION) BILL, 1987

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister to move the Bill for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): Madam, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966 and the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, and to repeal the Copra Cess Act, ' 1979 and the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration. "

Madam, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech in February 1986, had indicate^ that as an endavour to reduce the number of cesses, it had been decided to dispense with. the cess on cotton, copra and vegetable oils, and the Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1986 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 8th December *1986* with a view to abolishing these cesses.

Madam, at present, the cess on cotton is being levied under the Produce Cess Act, 1966, the cess on copra is being levied under the Copra Cess Act, 1979 and the cess on vegetable oils is being levied under -the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983. The proceeds of the cess on cotton are to be utilized to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the development of produce under the Produce Cess Act, 1966 which includes cotton. The cess on copra is the main source of finances for the Coconut Development Board and the cess on vegetable oils for the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board. The requirements of funds for the development of cotton and for the Coconut Development Board and the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board. will be met through budgetary allocation and the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board and the Coconut Development Board will get adequate support. For the abolition of cess on cotton, the Bill seeks to amend the Produce Cess Act, 198« any! for the abolition of the cess on copra and vegetable oils, the Copra Cess Act, 1979 and the Vegetable Oils-Cess Act' 1983, respectively are sought to be repealed.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The question wa-s proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN- Now, Mr. Narayan Kar.

*SHRI NARAYAN KAR (TRI-PURA): Madam Deputy Chairman, the Hon Minister has moved the

English translation of the original speech delivered in Bangla.

[Shri Narayan Kar]

Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1956, in order to abolish cesses on these agricultural commodities. But who will be benefited by the abolition of cesses? The Mill magnates and rich business men will be benefited by the abolition °*i* cesses. A few days ago, during the discussion on the Budget, many Members pointed out that inadequate sum of money had been allocated for the agricultural sector As compared to previous year, the allocation of money for the development of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs is less in this year's Budget, The Hon. Minister now says that Coconut Development Board and the National Oilseeds and Vagetable Oils Development Board will be financed through Budget allocations now that cesses have been abolished. In this manner there will be burden of Rs. 8. 34 crores on the national exchequer. The new ar-rangment will not benefit the growers of cotton, coconut and oilseeds at all; rather it will benefit the Mill magnates^ and the rich businessmen.

We know that the cotton growers are not being paid remunerative prices. But the prices of industrial goods.. are increasing day by day. The prices of cotton are not increasing in proportion to the rise in textile goods. This matter was raised many times in the House. The Government assured the House every time that the cptton growers would be paid remunerative prices but their assurances have not yet borne fruits.

Cotton Corporation of India is an organisation of the Government of India. They come to the market very late to purchase cotton from the growers. Whatever quantity of cotton is purchased by C. C. I.,, they purchase most of it from the middle men. Consequently, the cotton growers become losers. The cotton growers. are not even getting support pricesi for their produce.

The Government is not implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee ' °n Public Undertakings in regard' to cotton growers. They recommended thafr at least 33% of cotton should be purchased by C. C. I, direct from the growers. Secondly, the C. C. I, should open more purchasing centres in areas difficult of access. Thirdly the cotton growers must get a part of the profit which is being earned by the Textile Mill owners But we find that the Government is not accepting thoise recommendations of. the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings.

Last year the Textile Mill owners earned a profit of Rs. 1300 crores by exporting textile goods. Out of this huge profit, the cotton growers got nothing.

This year the production of cotton will be one thousand lakh bales. Out of this, our demand is for ninety lakh bales. We do not know why the Government is not taking initiative to export ten lakh bales.

Every year the internal demand for our textile goods, is decreasing. The Government has reduced the import duties on textile goods ac cording to its new Textile Policy. Consequently, the consumption of cotton by our Textile Mil's has been decreasing every year to the extent of ten lakh bales of cotton. This less consumption of cotton by our Textile Mills is not only affecting the cotton growers but also innumerable Mill workers. The workers are losing their jobs because of lock-outs in many Textile Mills. We know that utilisation of even one bale of cotton less involves the retrenchment of thirty textile wor-kers.

Birla Textiles in Bombay is purchasing cotton from the growers at cheaper prices. They are exporting-that cotton to Soviet Union and America where our cotton has a

great demand, in this manner they are earning crores of rupees whereas our farmers are getting nothing.

The picture in regard to coconut is also dismal. We are spending foreign exchange worth 1500 crores for importing edible oils. This amount of money could have been given to our farmers for increasing the production of oilseeds. Before this Bill was taken up for consideration, the Hon. Minister made a statement, increasing the support prices for oilseeds in this year's Kharif season. His ^statement could not even satisfy the Ruling Party Members. After all nobody in this House can be satisfied with that sort of statement. In fact the farmers are being suppressed by the Government. We could have utilised 1500 crores of rupees for implementing various schemes for the benefit of oilseeds growers. We could have given that amount of money to the oilseeds growers in order to enable them to purchase agricultural input at subsidised rates. We could have also utilised that amount of money for providing agricultural loans to the oilseeds growers. Had we taken such actions, our farmers would not only have been benefited but also our country would have become self-sufficient in the production! of edible oils.

It has been our experience that the year the coconut growers have a bumper crop, they face fall in price of that commodity. In Kerala the coconut growers got one rupee per coconut whenever they had a bumper crop. So the farmers in Kerala are becoming lpsers in. this manner. But the Government is importing 9, 500 tons of coconut oil. In Kerala the coconut growers lost 25% of their produce due to some root disease of coconut plants. But the Government did not come forward to help them. The coconut growers of Kerala demanded that their produce should also be covered by the support prices for agricultural products. But that demand has not been accepted by the Government.

In short, the Government has failed to provide remunerative prices for all agricultural products. But now the Government has come forward with this legislation to abolish cesses to benefit the Mill magnates and rich businessmen. It proves again that it is the policy of this Government as to how they can benefit the monopolists and rich businessmen. I again feel that the abolition of cesses will benefit only the monopolists and rich businessmen.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो सेस में छूट देने का प्रस्ताव माननीय सदन के सम्मुख रखा है, मैं उसका स्वागत् करता हूं । माननीय आज देकि का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह समझ रहा है तेलों के दाम, वेजिटेबिल आयल के दाम दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन एक यह एलीगेशन कि यहा केवल पूंजीपतियों को फायदा करेगा, मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि सेस में छूट देने से केवल पूजीपतियों को कैसे फायदा होगा ।

माननीया, मैं यह समझता हूं कि देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में खोपरे के तेल की खपत होती है आमतौर से गांवों में गरीब लोगों के जरिए । इसी तरीके से आल शहरों में असली घी तो दुर्लभ है ही लेकिन वेजिटेबिल आयल शहरों में ह नहीं बल्कि देहातों में भी देखता हूं कि जब कभी जरूरत पड़ी तो वेजिटेबिल आयल पर लोग अपने को निर्भर कर रहे है । सन् 1969 या 1979 में जो सेस में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई थी, उसका असर सब किसानों पर ही पडता रहा, जो उपभोक्ता रहे हैं उन्हीं पर ही पड़ता रहा है । अगर अब उसमें छूट दी गयी है , तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उसके प्रोडक्शन में उनकी लागत कम आएगी और यह लागत कम आएगी तो इससे उनकी कीमत पर बढ़ोतरी में भी रोक लगेगी । इसी प्रकार से नारियल

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद]

के तेल के बारे में है, अगर सेस में छूट दी जाती है तो लोगों को उपयोग करने के लिए नारियल का तेल सस्ते मूल्य पर मिलेगा ।

1. P.M.

किसान तब यह कोशिश करेंगे कि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा नारियल के पेड लगायें । इसलिए अगर नारियल या वेजिटेबिल ये दोनों से बढ़ते चले जाए । उन पर सेस बढता जाए तो किसानों की दिक्कतें और ज्यादा बढती चली जाऐंगी ।

जहां तक काटन का सवाल है गवर्नमेंट उसकी खरीद खुद करती है लेकिन बहुत सारे ऐसे सेटर हैं जहां पर कि गवर्नमेंट खरीद नहीं कर पाती है तो उन सेंटरों पर प्राइवेट व्यापारी अपने तरीके से खरीद करते हैं । लेकिन उसके बाद भी किसानों को उतना कम दाम नहीं मिलता है जितना अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बतया है । उसकी कोमतें प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा जरूर कम की जाती है और किसानों को उतना लाभ नहीं होता। लेकिन एक बात में अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि देश में जो गेहूं की खरीद सरकार करती है और चावल की खरीद करती है दाल की खरीद करती है और काटन की खरीद करती है तो बावजूद इसके कि बहुत सी जगहों पर सरकार किसानों के पास नहीं पहुंच पाती है या या किसान अपना माल सरकार को नहीं बेच पाते हैं, वहां पर भी किसानों को लगभग सही दाम नहीं मिल पाते हैं हालांकि ऐसे स्थानों पर प्राइवेट व्यपारियों की यही कोशिश होती है कि उनका सामान वे कम दाम पर खरीदें और उनका माल बेचकर मुनाफा कमायें । इसमें दो रायें नहीं कि इतने बड़े मुल्क में जहां इतनी बडी पैदावार हो उसको गवर्नमेंट अपने तौर पर खरीद न सके तो भी जो वह सपोर्ट प्राइज देती है उससे किसानों को इस बात का लाभ होता है कि उनको अच्छे दाम मिल जाते हैं । किसान समझता है कि उसके कुछ दाम बढ़े हैं यद्यपि प्राइवेट व्यापारी इसी कोशिश में रहते हैं कि उनको कम दाम दें और खुद मुनाफा कमायें । जैसे चार पांच साल पहले गेहूं की खरीद बहुत सस्ते दामों पर हुई थी और वह इस लिए हुई थी कि सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइज बहुत कम मार्जन यानी एक रुपया के मार्जन पर खरीद रखी और उस समय बाजार में गेहूं इतना ज्याद आ गया था कि किसानों को सस्ते भाव पर अपना स्टाक खाली करना पडा था। लेकिन अगर हम सपोर्ट प्राइज को ज्यादा बढ़ाकर करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह होता है कि किसानों को जो खाद या पानी या डीजल के ज्यादा दाम देने पडते हैं उससे उनको दाम अनुपात में नहीं मिलते। मैं भी करीब करीब हरेक फसल को पैदा करता हूं सिवाय कांटन के, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि हमारी लागत और हमारी पूंजी जिस तरीके से सिंचाई पर, ट्रेक्टर पर और सब चीजों पर सरकार उन सबका मुआवजा तो नहीं दे सकती है, यह थे महसूस करता हूं लेकिन जो सपोर्ट प्राइज है वह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती है और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि प्रति वर्ष वह बढ़ रही है ।...

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों : यह तो सेस बिल चल रहा है । ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : मैं वही बतला रहा हूं । गवर्नमेंट कम कीमत पर खरीद रही है तो भी वही पर बाजार में हमको ज्यादा दाम मिलने शुरू हो गये क्योंकि वह गवर्नमैंट की पोलिसी का फल रहा है। तो ये इस पालिसी को गलत नहीं मानता कि गवर्नमेंट थोडी बढ़ोत्तरी करती है या सेस में छूट देती है तो उससे व्यापारियों को मुनाफा होगा, उससे प्राइवट व्यापारियों को लाभ होगा, उससे तो किसान को और प्रोड्यूसर्स को भी फायदा होगा और देश की जनता को भी लाभ होगा क्योंकि सेस में छूट होती है तो उससे चीजें सस्ती होंगी और उसके उपभोक्ताओं को भी वह कम दामों पर मिल सकेंगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद ।

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, this is a very

important Bill. By this Bill the cess on cotton, copra and vegetable oilg has been proposed to be abolished but I would like to say that before I come to the provisions of this Bill, that in the last year's budget itself it had been mentioned that this cess will be abolished, t. hen why had the Government not brought forward thig Bill early for the abolition of this cess. If the Government was really sincere, it should have brought forward this Bill earlier. Of course, this is a welcome measure, but, at the same time, I do not think 'that this will really help the farmers. This may help the middleman. But what about the farmers the producers? We are short of oilseeds. The area under the cultivation of oilseeds is going down day by day. The farmers are not forthcoming to produce oilseeds because they are not getting sufficient remunerative prices. The Government has not taken any specific measures or concrete measures to encourage the farmers to bring more and more land under the cultivation of oilseeds.

We are importing vegetable oil and other edible oils from foreign countries as a result of which we iare spending foreign exchange in crores of rupees. And, at the same time, the Government is neglecting the very important aspect, i. e., encouragement to fanners. Farmers are looking towards the Government every years that Government may come forward with new measures to give more incentives by way of providing more irrigation facilities and giving at cheaper rates the inputs but the Government has not taken any concrete steps in this regard.

Madam, in reply to a question this morning it was stated by the Minister that the Agricultural Prices Commission has taken certain things into consideration in fixing the prices and accordingly the Government is Axing the prices. I would like to tell the Minister that if the Government thinks that the Agricultural Prices Commission alone will come to the aid of the Government, making farmers to bring more land under cultivation, he is mistaken. No farmer will come forward to change the pattern of producing crops unless and until the Govern*-rnent comes with a new plan, with a concrete plan, to show that the Government is really interested in the farmers shifting from other crops to the production of oilseeds . In this regard the Government has not taken any concrete steps. I would like to say a few words and then give my suggestions to the Government that the Government must view the whole policy afresh so far as the production of oilseeds Is concerned. They should think in terms of the policy to De pursued as to what prices are to be paid to the agriculturists, especially to the farmers who are engaged in the production of oilseeds to enable them to divert more lands to the production of oilseeds. In order to encourage them, the Government must give special incentives to the farmers and they must Pay higher prices to the farmers for their produce. Agricultural inputs should also be supplied at a reasonable or cheaper rate. Manures and insecticides should be provided to the farmers in time and at reasonable prices. The farmers have to depend upon rains, and a large part of the country is suffering due to drought. Therefore, irrigation facilities in dry farming areas should be provided to the farmers so that they may convert their lands to this crop.

I would also like to say something about coconut production. Sometimes, the coconut' crop is diseased Coconut is produced more in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tama Nadu. So, the Government must come to the aid of the coconut producers to see that the disease is combatted and all kinds

[Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy]

of facilities, including irrigation facilities, should be provided to the coconut growers. Some of the states, like Andhra Pradesh, have not been given any representation in the Board. Andhra Pradesh have a large area under coconut cultivation. Similarly, cotton is also being grown in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and other States. Cotton grower$_s$ also time and again have been demanding that more incentives should be given to cotton growers and they should get remunerative prices but the Government every year comes up with some marginal relief. But that will not suffice. Cotton is an important produce and India being a country which produces both long-staple and spin cotton, it has to export it to other countries. Until and unless farmers are given such incentives and are paid remunerative prices, production of cotton may go down.

Referring to the Bill, I draw your attention to section 13-Collection of. arrears of duties and excise. It

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the amendments made to the Produce Cess Act, 1966 or the repeal of the Copra Cess Act, 1979 or the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983, by this Act, any duty of excise, levied under any of the said Acts immediately before the commencement of the Act, but has not been collected before such commencement, shall be liable to be collected after such commnce-ment in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts for being paid into the Consolidated Fund of India as if this Act has not been enacted. "

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that this section should be deleted. Why should there be this collection? I hope, the hon. Minister will consider this. If it is deleted, it will be beneficial to the farmers and the growers and it will serve the purpose for which this iiili has been brought forward.

I would also like to say that in order to bring more land under the cultivation of oilseeds, cotton and copra, the incentives which the Government ig contemplating or is thinking of giving will not be sufficient. Special and concrete measures have to be adopted by the Government so that the farmers are satisfied.

Lastly, 1 would like to point out that the cess collected earlier was "to be spent for research and deve- — lopment in these crops. I would Uke to know from the hon. Minister what other special funds have been provided for the purpose of research and development. Tlhe growers should not be put to any loss by the abolition of this cess by the Government leading to the neglect of research and development work.

श्री घनश्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, अपने मुझे कपास, खोपरा और वनस्पति तेल उपकर (उत्पादन) विधेयक, 1987 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं ।

इस बिल का जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतया उद्देश्य बड़ा साफ है । बहुत प्रकार के सेस इस देश में लागू हैं जहां से आमदनी भले ही कम होती हो, लेकिन एक मशीनरी उसमें लगी हुई है काम करने के लिए । वह मशीनरी सेस वसूल करती है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मशीनरी सरकार के लिए सेस वसूल करने के साथ ही अपने लिए भी सेस को करने में लग जाती है । आपने बहुत अच्छा किया कि जिस धन की वसूली से ख्वामख्वाह लोगों को परेशानी होती हो चाहे उससे कुछ धन सरकारी खजाने में आता हो, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए आज यह विधेयक लाये हैं जिसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं । साथ ही माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी

जिन्होंने वर्ष 1986 का बजट पेश हुए अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि इस सेस को हम समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए उनको मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इसकी आवश्यकता को समझा और आपको यह इशारा किया और आप यह विधेयक सदन में लाए ।

महोदया, वास्तविकता यह है कि कपास पर सेस से आपको 64 लाख रुपये, खोपरे पर सेस से 70 लाख रुपये और वेजिटेबिल आयल से 7 करोड रुपये आते हैं जिनको वसूल करने पर आपका काफी खर्चा होता था और मिल वालों से वसूल करने में भी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था । हालांकि इस धन से कोकोनट डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड का काफी खर्चा वहन होता था, कपास के उत्पादन के लिए भी सहायता मिलती थी और नेशनल सीड और वेजिटेबिल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता मिलती थी । लेकिन आपने वित्त मंत्रालय से सहयोग करके इस कमी को पूरा करने का उनसे आश्वासन लिया कि भारत सरकार के बजट से इन विकास के कार्यों में जिसके लिए सेस लेते हैं उनको निरंतर किसानों के लिए करते रहेंगे और उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे । इसके लिए मैं माननीय ढिल्लों साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि भले ही सेस का विषय हो, भले ही किसानों से सीधा संबंध इस का न होता हो लेकिन जब कभी किसानों के उत्पाद को व्यापार में ले जाने की बात होती है उस में सेस लगाने की बात होती है । मुझ जैसा आदमी अपनी बात कहने से चूकता नहीं है । आप किसानों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं । आप उस को खाद भी सस्ते दाम पर उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं इस में भी दो राय नहीं हैं । मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । आप से बात करते वक्त मुझे अब 1964-65 की बात याद आ रही है जिस वक्त ग्रीन रेवोलूशन हुआ था देश में । यह बात भी सही है कि उस वक्त जो ग्रीन रेवोलूशन हुआ था उस वक्त अच्छे बीज किसानों को उपलब्ध कराये थे । लेकिन क्या इसमें वास्तविकता नहीं है कि उस वक्त गेहूं के भाव कुछ ज्यादा हो गये थे और किसानों ने अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा कर गेहूं का उत्पादन किया था । इसी तरीके से वास्तव में आज जो देश में खाद्य तेलों की कमी है और विदेशों से खाद्य तेल आयात करना पड़ रहा है इस की कमी को दूर करने के लिए अभी आपने दो मिनट पहले कहा था कि एग्रीकल्चरल कास्ट्स एण्ड प्राइस कमीशन का पुनर्गठन कर दिया है और किसानों का नुमाइन्दा भी उस में रख दिया है । उसके अच्छे रिजल्ट आने के आप आशावादी हैं और हम भी न जाने कब से इसकी इन्तजार कर रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बहुत दिनों से निवेदन कर रहे थे । उन्होंने कहा था कि वह एग्रीकल्चरल कास्टस एंड प्राइस कमीशन का पुनर्गठन इस प्रकार से करने जा रहे हैं जिसमें किसानों का हित ज्यादा देखा जायेगा । अभी आपने थोड़ी देर पहले यह कहा कि आप थोड़ा इंतजार कर ले देखें कि किस तरह से वह अपना निर्णय लेता है । आपने यह भी कहा कि हम को आशा है कि किसानों का हित देखते हुए एग्रीकल्चरल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइस कमीशन इस पर कुछ विचार करेगा ।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जो आपका कॉटन डवलपमेंट बोर्ड हैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि कपास की खेती ऐसी खेती है जिसमें रिस्क बहुत होता हैं भले ही आप सपोर्ट प्राइस दे दें लेकिन जब तक आप, जो उसमें महामारी फैल जाती हैं, बीमारी फैल जाती हैं जो सामयिक होती हैं उसका इलाज नहीं करते हैं, जब तक आपके द्वारा, सरकार के द्वारा इलाज उसका नहीं होता तब तक उनका आप कोई भला नहीं कर सकते । मैं चाहूंगा कोई ऐसा उपाय आप करें जिससे कपास जैसी फसल में फैलने वाली बीमारी की रोकथाम की जिम्मेदारी आप अपने ऊपर लें । मुझे मालूम हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले अच्छी कपास पैदा होती थी । मेरे पिता जी कपास पहले बहुत अच्छी पैदा किया करते

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

थे लेकिन धीरे-धीरे कपास में बीमारी लगने लगी भगवान की कृपा से वर्षा का तरीका भी कुछ बदल गया जिसके कारण कपास धीरे-धीरे खत्म होती गयी हमने कपास की खेती करना बन्द कर दिया हैं मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस तरीके से दीर्घकालिक नीति बनाइये जिससे इसकी खेती बढ़े । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कपास के निर्यात के लिए अनुदान की घोषणा की हैं जिससे कपास की खेती जब देश में फालतू हो जाये तो उसका निर्यात हो सके और किसान को कपास का अच्छा मूल्य मिल सके ।

दूसरे मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कपास की खरीद के समय बड़ा घपला होता हैं । आजकल माइस्चर टैस्ट करने का तरीका बहुत पुराना है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो परचेजिंग सैन्टर्स हैं वहां इलैक्ट्रीकल मशीनें ऐसी लगें जिससे किसानों की कपास का माइस्चर टैस्ट हो सके कॉटन के भाव उनको अच्छे मिल सकें । क्योंकि आजकल जो टैस्ट का तरीका हैं उसके कारण घपला होता है और किसानों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है ।

अभी आपने लाभकारी मूल्य घोषित किया हैं । भगवान जाने उसका कितना असर होगा । मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगी । लेकिन एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप एक दफा फिर पुनर्विचार करें। यदि वास्तव में खाद्य तेलों में आत्म निर्भर होना चाहते हैं तो आप को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा । यदि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो किसान के पास कोई आल्टरनेटिव नहीं रहेगा । फिर आपको विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ेगा और जो विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार हैं उसमें कमी होगी । इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करके किसान को लाभ-कारी मूल्य दिलायें जिससे वे इसमें तरक्की कर सकें और तेल के उत्पादन में अधिक सहायक हो सकें ।

हमेशा शासन की घोषणाओं और उनके क्रियान्वयन पर सरकार की साख होती है । सरकार की साख में कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1986 के बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा यह सेस समाप्त कर दिया गया था और अब दूसरे साल का बजट पेश हो चुका है । मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जैसा चाहें करें लेकिन सरकार की साख कायम रखी जानी चाहिए और आप जो घोषणाएं करें उनको लागू किया जाना चाहिए, इसलिए जैसा वित्त मंत्री श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी ने घोषणा की थी, इसको आप एक साल से लागू करें जिससे यह लगे कि जो घोषणा की गई हैं उसको कायम रखा गया हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ यह सेस समाप्त करने का जो बिल सदन में लाया गया हैं, इसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदया, इस बिल के जरिए सरकार कपास के सेस से जो 64 लाख रुपये, खापरा के सेस से 70 लाख रुपये और बेजिटेबल आयल से 7 करोड की आमदनी होती थी उसको माफ करने जा रही है । जाहिर है कि इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद जो सेस मिल-मालिकों को देना था, कपास का जो सेस देना था, खोपरा का जो सेस देना था और बेजिटेबल आयलस पर जो सेस देना था , वह मिल-मालकों को नहीं देना पड़ेगा इससे उनको 8 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपयों का मुनाफा होगा । इससे स्पष्ट है कि मिल-मालिकों को राहत देने के लिए यह बिल पेश किया गया है । इससे न तो कंज्यूमर को लाभ होगा और न ही उत्पादकों को लाभ होगा । इस तरह के कानून, टैक्स में छूट के कानून पहले भी पेश हुए हैं । सरकार का यह अनुमान है कि इस तरह के कानून, पारित होने से कंज्यूमर को कुछ लाभ होगा । गत साल मिन-टैक्स फाइवर पर टैक्स घटा था और उससे यह उम्मीद बांधी गई थी कि इससे पोलिएस्टर कपड़े की कीमतों में कमी आयी । लेकिन इस तरह की बात देखने को नहीं मिली । इसके बाद फिर यह

बिल पेश किया गया है जिसमें मिल--मालिकों को सहुलियत दी जा रही है इस उम्मीद के साथ कि शांयद सेस से कुछ कंज्यूमर को लाभ होगा । लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार चाहे जितनी भी सहायता मिल-मालिकों को दें, लेकिन इससे कंज्यूमर को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है । । इस लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं ।

दूसरी बात इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो कपास उत्पादक हैं , वे संकट से गुजर रहे हैं । इस साल 102 लाख बेल्स का उत्पादन हुआ और गत वर्ष का कैरी ओवर 50 लाख का है । इसके कारण कपास के उत्पादन में भयंकर गिरावट आई है । कपास के उत्पादक संकट से गुजर रहे हैं । उनकी मांग है कि इस देश से 15 लाख बेल्स के निर्यात की छूट सरकार को देनी चाहिए । लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने 6 लाख बेल्स के निर्यात की छूट दी । है । जाहिर है कि इससे कपास उत्पादकों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस संबंध में उदार होना चाहिए और किसानों और उत्पांदकों के हितों को देखते हुए काफी मात्रा में कपास के निर्यात की छूट देनी चाहिए । दूसरी बात इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कपास की खरीद सी० सी० आई० करती है । अभी तक की सूचना के मुताबिक उसने 15 या 16 लाख बेल्स की खरीद की है । यह किसानों के लिए बहुत कारगर साबित नहीं हुई है ।

इसलिए दूसरी मांग मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि कपास उत्पादकों के हितों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि सरकार को कपास की मोनोपली परचेज की दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिए ।

उपसभापति महोदया, खोपरा और खोपरा तेल का देश में आयात होता है । इसके चलते कोकोनट उत्पादक, नारियल, उत्पादक काफी परेशानी में हैं । मैं सरकार से यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसके आयात पर रोक लगाये ताकि जो कोकोनट उत्पादक हैं उनके हितों की रक्षा की जा सके । इसी तरह से आजकल खाद्य तेल की कीमतों में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हो चुकी है, अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हो चुकी है । मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह इस संबंध में कदम उठाये ताकि खाद्य तेल को कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसको नियंत्रित किया जा सके और लोगों को उचित कीमत पर खाद्य तेल की आपूर्ति की जा सके ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN- The House now stands adjourned for lunch and will- meet again at 2. 30.

The Hous$_e$ then adjourned fo lunch at thirty-oner minutes past one of the; clock.

The House reassembled after lunchat thirty-two minutes past two ofthe clock, the Deputy Chairman inthe Chair

SHRI CHIMANBHAIMEHTA (Gujarat): Respected Madam, I welcome this Bill for the abolition of the cess on the vegetable oils because this is also going to help the agro-based industries. After the tax was imposed hi 1983, I do hot know. what the collection is because it was very difficult t$_O$ have collection and not much is collected. There v/as harassment also.

Whenever the tax is withdrawn, the criticism always comes that we-are helping industrialists because the tax is taken away from the in-dustrialists. When the tax is imposed, the argument is this. Opposing it. it is said that ultimately the tax is collected from the consumer, the farmer or the producer. When the tax is withdrawn, the argument is also done in the same way that it is helping industrialists and ^{no}t the farmers. This is not a correct logic. Let there be some consistency in the logic. And this cess imposed in 1983" has to be abolished now because it
was really not useful.

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta] The principle behind the abolition is to help the agro-based industries. I want t_0 talk about that. We are importing oil, edible vegetable oil, in a very big way. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister has said that within three years after three . years, the import ' of the edible oil would be stopped. That is a very good suggestion. If it fructifies, that would mean that the production of groundnut and other vegetable oils would increase in our country.

SHRJ. P. N. SUKUL; (Uttar Pradesh); That is an assurance.

SHRI ' CHIMANBHAI MEHTA; But it is a very serious commitment alfco, when the assurance is coming from the hon. Minister, and this fa the determination of our countiy. That is more important.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: It should •not be treated as an assurance. It : is my view that we would be able to do it. I am sorry the hon. Member has taken it as an assurance.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Anyway, it is a determination of the country.

Now, in regard to the importance of the oilseeds let us consider why we should not import oilseeds instead of oil because that is going to help the agro-based industries. This was also discussed in several platforms, in the House and at the National Oilseeds-Board that had been constituted three years ago. But I found [a] terrific opposition to it, when I said let us have the figures about the import of oil and oilseeds and compare what is advantageous. In oil there is always a possibility of leakage, price fluctuations and there are big cartels operating. If you go to buy oilseedsi then you can go directly to the farmers in several countries. I could see that to South-East Asia oilseeds are much cheaper compared to the ruling oil prices in ' the international market.

Secondly when you bring in oilseeds, you can have crushing work here itself. Labour would be employed. Besides you will get another byproduct out of it which is very useful. That can be exported also. But I know that some people in the STC have acquired vested interests against this. At present the Inforcement Directorate and the CBI are inquiring in these cases. STC has purchased oil worth Rs. 200 crores from Lui Dryfus Company of the USA. This purchase was made during the last three years from 1983 t_0 1986, And they gave Rs. 2. 5 crores as commission to the Ballar-pur Industries. That is an industry of Lalit Mohan Thapar. ' This Commission was deposited in London the Greaves Cotton Co. managed by his nephew Adarsh Saran-who never repatriated this amount.

At that time I had talked to the STC Chairman to reconsider all tnese things, in(the Board meeting tut Mr. Luthra who was there, was not prepared to reconsider and was saying that this price of oilseeds import would be higher. 1 would request the hon. Minister because the agro-based industries are partly under his purview, though not directly, to go into the questiovi why we cannot import oilseeds instead of oil. Of course, gradually you would like to abolish all sorts of imports. Thia is a very good idea. The measures that he has taken for repealing the cess is with a view to_ helping the industries and the farmers. I think with the spirit behind this amendment in the Act we will be able to work out some positive measures as we have proposed.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I am opposing the Bill because, as we have repeatedly submitted, the Government is making rich richer and the poor poorer. Here crores of rupees are involved. The aims and objects of the Bill clearly show that the Government has not been in a position to collect the arrears, of cess from the mill-owners. It is because the Government machmery

fop the purpose has failed for reasons known to them. Therefore, this legislation for abolishing cess On the rele-vant commodities mentioned in the i3ill. There is no reason why this amount should not be realised from the various mill-owners quickly. I do not know why cess should not continue for future also. The cess which was collected earlier was used for the benefit of cultivators, cotton growers • and others and also for the development of cotton, copra and vegetable oils. Now, nothing has been said in the Bill as to how the Government proposes to give remunerative prices to the cotton growers, copra an<i vegetable growers. 1 have come to know that the Government are still issuing licences to import coconut from other countries in spite of the fact that we have got lot of coconuts in this country. As a result of this policy our farmers are suffering and they are not getting remunerative price.

Similarly, cotton is also being imported. We are producing enough cotton which is sufficient to meet our requirements. In these import deals it is a wellknown fact that there is ! some commission which is given to some people. In this way, I do not know, where We are going. Instead of having a self-sufficient economy, we are importing many things which we can produce indigenously Why is it so? Because the Government is not givng our farmers remunerativo prices for their produce. Instead of aiming at indigeonus production of these commodities and giving remunerative price to our farmers, Government has resorted to import which has compelled our consumers to pay much more than what they would pay otherwise.

I would request the Minister before sowing season starts, the remunerative prices should be fixed s3 that our farmers may be enthusiastic to increase production. If this is done, I do not see any reason why production will not increase. There will be no necessity of importing these commodities.

I would, therefore, submit that the Government Jmachinery Should be strengthened to realise the arrears from the mill-owners. There is no reason why cess should be abolished.

With these words, I am opposinjg this Bill.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jaimmu and Kashmir): Madam Deputy Chairman, we have been talking about resource mobilisation. Even last week when the General Budget was being discussed we spoke about the measures for resource mobilisation. This Bill Is sought to reduce the mobilisation. On the contrary what will happen is that we cannot do away with the Coconut Development Board or other Development Boards. We cannot do away with th e National Oilseeds Development Board. All these Boards will further burden the exchequer. In the case of abolition of cess on cotton, the loss is to the tune of Rs. 64 lakhs. In case of copra, the loss is Rs. 70 lakhs and in case of oil it is a staggering figure of Rs. 7 crores. I think this was most inopportune time for a Bill of this sort to come before this House. I would urge the hon. Minister, if he still feels, there is still time, that he should withdraw this Bill. I could understand this if the cess was levied directly from the growers and was sought to be withdrawn now. That would have been a direct relief to the growers and one could understand that this was a very welcome measure. If this money was being spent from the exchequer. on these Boards, it would be better that the burden did not fall on the growers but this is being levied from the millowners who are already taking a lot on these oil seeds, cotton and other things from the consumers. I do not know what prompted the Minister to bring in this Bill and I strongly oppose this Bill and would request the hon. Minister to withdraw it..

SHRI G. S DHILLON. Madam, Deputy Chairman, I am very thankful to the Members except for the last speaker Mr. Matto. All of them are in full agreement with the abolition of the cess, they • came out with very helpful and useful suggestion I fully appreciate their concern about the encouragement and incentive to the various commodities dealt with by these Boards and also their concern about increasing research, production and productivity.

As I told already, the announcement was made by the finance Minister in the Budget last year that this multiplicity of cesses, so many cesses should be done away with and we should have some alternative way of financing these various Boards and this Bill is in consequence of that announcement bv the Finance Minister made last year that is being brought here. After his announcement, we had to take it up with the Finance Ministry and think about the mode ikn which these various Boards are to be financed in case these cesses are abolished; and it took some time and the final Bill was introduced in December last bat the House could not find time for full discussion. As the decision has already been taken to provide for the following amounts during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Mr. Matto, was not concerned as to *how much* we have lost and where from will it come. We are implementing the announcement made by the Finance Ministry and getting more money instead of getting the same through these cesses. Now, the National Oilseeds and Vegetables Oil Development Board which used to levy 5 per cent and collected between Rs 7 to Rs. 8 crores, we will be getting Rs. TO crores in the budgetary allocations. In Coconut Development export?, we would be getting Rs. 80 lakhs instead of Rs. 70 lakhs, in cotton development, of course, there is not much of change. It is almost the same. *(Interruption).*

SHRI GHULAM HASOOL MATTO: We will be getting it from the Finance Ministry) but where from the Finance Ministry will get it? Will they get H from the blues?

SHRI G. S, DHILLON; Mr. Matto, you know, if he is spared, then he will account for it. I am very confident that this is not sparing anybody. If is just a readjustment of Bugctary provision *(Interruption).* Anyway, I wish I could be much more perfect but in that case, when it is provided, it is your duty not to oppose it at that time. *(Interruption).*

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: In the last year Budget, Rs. 700 per tonne was imposed. Is it to compensate that?

SHRi G. S- DHILLON. Without specific legislation after this announcement we had to consider these cesses and as to how we could abolish them. We have come out with them. The functions of the National Oilseefls and Vegetable Oils Development Board and the Coconut Development Board are comprehensive and provide for integrated, development of oilseeds, vegetable oil industry and the coconut industry, respectively. These cover production, processing?, marketing, technical and financial assistance for research and development and adoption of suitable measures for providing incentive prices to the growers. The objectives have not been changed. This is just a re-adjustment of financial allocations. The two Boards are fully representative in character*. Mr-Reddy said that there was no representative of Andhra on it. There are representatives from States; One State this time, another next time, and so on. It is sort of a changing pattern. Representation has been given to all connected interests including Central and State Governments, Members of Parliamet, growers, industry, trade, etc. On the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil development Board non-official representatives include three representatives of growers, one representative of the processing industry, one representative of exporters. This

pattern is still the same as it was in the past. In the case of the Coconut Development Board also adequate representation has been given to eoconut growers and the coconut processing industry. The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board though recently set up has taken up a number of steps to popularise cultivation of oilseeds in new areas. The Board has taken up pilot projects as Mr. Keddy suggested, diversion or areas from rain-fed to rapeseed mustard, popularisation of rabi summer groundnut in non-tradition areas; and I may add further the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board is implementing projects for diversification of areas from rain-fed to rapeseed mastard. This was repeated earlier and we still stand by it...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Laudable.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON; As regards larger areas under oilseeds the National Oilseeds Development Project provides for assistance c-n a liberal scale for supply of seeds, inputs^ kits, demonstrations, plant protection mea-sures and agricultural implements. These schemes provide for large-scale demonstrations to motivate growers, organisation of field days and effective monitoring. These Pilot Projects will lay down the basis for undertaking larger programmes for oilseeds production in "future. Members are aware that the Government has given the highest priority to oilseeds production As a result of the various efforts undertaken by the Government, the annual average production of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan increased—I think Mr. Aladi Aruna raised this point; that is why I got this information—to 114. 48 lakh tonnes against 96 lakh tonnes during the Fifth Plan. There was a corresponding improvement in productivity also. During 1984-a' 5, a record level, of production of 129 5 lakh tonnes was achieved. The Coconut Development Board is implementing a number of schemes for the development of the coconut industry. These include extension of the area under coconut production of quality coconut seedlings, promotion of Primary processing and marketing activities, promotion of coconut technology development and providing irrigation facilities to the coconut growers. The Board has" made special efforts to introduce coconut in non-traditional areas such as the Eastern States. Coconut production has registered a significant increase in recent years. As against 5, 807. 9 million nuts during 1983-84, production rose to 8, 620 million nuts in 1985-86. I brought these figures to satisfy Mr. Aladi Aruna, but he is not here now.

SHRI GHULAM HASOOL MATTO: These Boards are doing a laudable work.

SHRI G. S. DHILLONr In the case of oilseed crops, support prices have been fixed for groundnut, mustard, etc. as announced this morning. The need for providing incentives to the producers for adopting improved technology and miximising production is the key consideration in fixing support prices. The price support scheme in respect of oil seeds i_s being implemented through the National Agricultural Co operative Marketing Federation or the NAFED, as we call it, which is the nodal agency. The support prices are a guarantee from the Government to assure the producers that the prices of their produce will not be allowed to fall below the support level fixed by the Government. As you might have seen, they just had a short perid when there was some depression. But !now they are ruling quite high I would like to Point out that the oilseeds markets since the last season have been experiencing an upward trend with the prices ruling above the support level. For example, the price of raneseed is ruling at Rs. 620/- per quintal as against the support price of Rs. 415/- per quintal. Similarly, the price of sunflower seed is being quoted durinff the current year at Rs- 500/- to Rs. 825/. per quintal as against the

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

support price of Rs. 415/- per quintal. This is a very good Incentive to the
. farmers.

As regards coconut, the Government has taken a decision to help the coconut grower$_8$ in case of any undue fall in the prices of coconut through market intervention. The market intervention scheme Is also implemented by the NAFED as the Central nodal agency and the State agencies. We did that in the case of potatoes recently and also in the case of coconut. Such market intervention is to stabilize the prices, ft is not true, as already stated, that the price of coconut has been showing a declining trend. During the current agricultural year also, prices have tended to rule firm in all important markets. In fact, ' there has been a rise in the prices in February 1987 as compared with the prices during July 1986. The Government has also decided in principle to announce the minimum support prices for coconut and copra on a regular basis as in the case of major agricultural com-3. 00 modities. The modalities in P. M. this regard are being worked out. Hon. Members also mentioned that the import of coconut oil has adversely affected the growers. I would like to clarify that it is not proposed to import coconut oil in the nea$_r$ future on a regular basic. We are not doing it nOw. In the case of cotton, Be the Members are aware, the Government has announced a further increase in the minimum support prices for raw cotton for 1987-88 season at a higher level. That I have already announced in this House. The Cotton Corporation of India is responsible for procurement of cotton from the farmers when the price falls below the minimum price level. Mention has also been made about cotton diseases. We have a problem, very acute problem, I should say, about white fly. The ICAR has evolved a suitable package in consultation with State Agricture Uni versitie and State Governments. Ar>-propriate action in the matter, including publicity of remedial measures and visits by scientists to the affected areas, is taken by State Governments. I have received very encouraging reports about the results that are coming, I may assure the House that the Government is keeping a close watch over the price situation and every step will be taken to provide adequate incentives to the produ-• cers, to encourage them to adopt improved technology and encourage production of cotton, coconut and oilseeds.

At the time I made my statement this morning about the prices, an hon. Member put a queston at that time. I had no actual figures. I have collected these during the lunch time. The area under oilseeds has increased from 17. 60 million hectares in 1980-81 to 18. 92 million hectares in 1984-85. The area under coconut has also increased from 11. 65 lakh hectares in 1983-84 to 12. 09 lakh hectares in 1985-86. And as soon ag I get the latest figures about 1986-87 I will be bringing them before you.

Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, and the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, and to repeal the CpPra Cess Act, 1979, and the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill. Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON; Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned. "

The question as put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Before we take up the next item, I have an announcement to make. If the House agrees, I will request Shri Sukul to preside in my absence, as none of the Members in the Panel is present in |he House just now.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALA-VIYA (Uttar Pradesh); We welcome it.

[The Vice Chairman (Shri p. N. Sukul) in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEK ING DISAPPROVAL OF THE DELHI[MUNICIPALCORPORATION(A MENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987AND THE DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORA-TION (AMENDMENT). BILL, 1987

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूं कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 5 फरवरी 1987 को प्रख्यापित दिल्ली नगर निगम (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1987 (1987 का सं०1) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।

श्रीमन्, यह दिल्ली नगर निगम (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1987, 5 फरवरी, 1987 को लागू किया गया था और इस अध्यादेश के जरिए दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया । इस संबंध में मेरा आपत्ति इस बात को है कि 30 जनवरी, 1987 को राष्ट्रपति जी ने वर्तमान संसद् के सत्र के लिए आमंत्रण जारी कर दिया था और उसमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया था कि 23 फरवरी, 1987 को संसद् के दोनों सदनों की बैठक आरम्भ हो जाएगी । इस संदर्भ में मैं संविधान की धारा 123, उपधारा (1) की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिसमें इस बात की व्याख्या की गई है कि किन परिस्थितियों में अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है—

123(1)—Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.

"If at any time, except whan both Houses of Parlimenat are in session, the President i$_s$ satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessaryfor him to take immeddiate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. '"

इसी प्रकार से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 130 में दो परिस्थितियों में अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है । एक परिस्थिति तो यह है कि संसद् के दोनों सदनों में से किसी भी सदन की बैठक न हो रही हो और विशेष परिस्थिति हो तो अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है । कल ही मंत्री जी, ने इस बारे में एक व्याख्या सदन के समक्ष रखी है जिसमें यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि अध्यादेश जारी करने के क्या कारण है । उस व्याख्या के पहले पैराग्राफ को पढ़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन दूसरे पैराग्राफ में व्याख्या की गई है कि मामले के महत्व को देखते हुए राष्ट्रपति ने 5 फरवरी, 1987 को दिल्ली नगर निगम (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1987 प्रख्यापित किया ताकि नगर निगम को विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती में आने वाली कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े । इस संबंध में मैं यह तर्क प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं कि 5 फरवरी, को यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और 23 फरवरी को दोनों सदनों का सत्र बुलाया गया । ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसी कौनसी परिस्थितियां थीं जिनसे विवश होकर आपने इस संशोधन को सदन के समक्ष उसके पटल पर रखने के बजाय अध्यादेश द्वारा इसमें संशोधन कर दिया ? इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैंने अध्ययन किया हैं। मुझे कम से कम इसमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं दिखाई देती है कि जिसके लिए 15 दिन का इंतजार नहीं किया जा सकता हो । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कौनसी कठिनाईयां कौन सी दिक्कतें थी, ऐसे कौन से प्रश्न थे जिनसे विवश होकर आपने यह अध्यादेश जारी किया ? अध्यादेशों के जरिए विधेयकों में संशोधन करना कोई अच्छी परम्परा या परिपाटी नहीं है । जितने भी लोक सभा के अध्यक्षरहुए हैं, माननीय ढिल्लों जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने